NATIONAL DEFENCE BILLS. A SUMMARY OF PENDING MEASURES.

WHAT PROBABLY WILL BE DONE-MR, REED'S SHARP WARNING NEEDED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (Special).—That there was need of the sharp warning given by Mr. Reed in the House last

week that the Democratic majority in that body will be held responsible for any failure to make adequate appropriations for coast and harbor defences is al-pready apparent. Not until last night were the "turn" bills passed by the Senate and sent to the House ten days ago, referred to the Subnittee on Fortifications. Three of the five members f that sub-committee-Randall, Forney and Butterworth are members of the Conference Committee on the Fortifi-cations bill which failed at the last session, and their time erefore so fully occupied that the Senate bills probshly will receive little attention before the middle of next week. So far as Mesara. Randall, Holman and Forney can control the action of the Appropriations Committee it need not be expected that ts to provide means of National defence will be truitful of results. A brief statement of the different ares now pending in committees, and in either th of Congress will be of interest at this time when multiplicity of bills creates some confusion. Fortifications bill for the current fiscal

r is still in conference, owing to refusal of the House at the last session to appropriate money whatever to begin modern fortifications and wide for modern guns. There is some prospect that greement may be reached soon to appropriate some \$10,000,000 for fortifications and ordnance, but unde conditions and limitations cannot now be d. The Senate has passed the "twin" which make a total appropriation of 00,000 to previde a Naval gun foundry, n Army gun foundry, for the purchase of steel gun forgings and armor, and for fortifications. The appropriation ate has also passed the Cameron bill and the Hale bill The former provides for ten protected steel ers and appropriates \$15,000,000; the amount may increased to \$17,000,000, provided the be increased to \$17,000,000; the amount may
be increased to \$17,000,000, provided the
ships show a certain rate of speed in excess
of twenty knots over the measured mile. The Hale bill
appropriates \$10,000,000 for heavily armored vessels of
fleating batteries for coast and harbor defences,
\$1,200,000 for light draught gun boats, \$600,000 for Sorpedo boats, \$600,000 for torpedoes and appliances, and \$3,000,000 for armament—making a total of \$15,400,000. The Hale bill and the Camwill be reviewed by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. That committee in the avnual appropriation bill already reported recommends for the completion of the five double-turreted itors, the four vessels authorized by the act of March 3. 1885, an appropriation of \$2,500,000; for the armament of the same \$2,128,362 and for procuring and testing the armor for the vessels authorized by the act of August 3, 1886, the sum of \$4,000,000, making a total of \$8,628,362 to be conded in the completion and armament of vessels now course of construction. The same committee has also orted favorably the Thomas bill, which authorizes the uilding of two steel cruisers, four steel gunboats and one teel torpedo boat at a total cost of \$4,900,000, not including armament, and makes an appropriation of \$2,450,000. This bill is a substitute for sundry bills

on of the subject of coast and harbor defences and it day discussed Mr. McAdoo's bill for the manufacture to-day discussed Mr. McAdoo's bill for the manufacture of "modern first-class ordnance for sea coast and other defences." The bill appropriates \$20,000,000. It is understood that the bill, with some amendments, none of which will inflect the amount to be appropriated, will be recommended to the favorable action of the House. Nearly every member of the committee is said to favor it. Besides the regular Fortifications bill and the Scuate "twin" bills the House Committee on Appropriations has also S. S. Cox's resolution instructing it to report "some suitable plan" for coast defences, "with such sufficient appropriations, not less than \$30,000,000," as may be necessary and providing for the appointment of a commission to carry out the plan and disburse the money. Of bills and resolutions which have been offered but Ot bills and resolutions which have been offered but which have not been acted on as independent measures, there are several. Mr. Butier in the Senate and Messrs. Lore and Ballantine in the House, have introduced identical bills for the construction, in accordance with the designs, plans and specifications of Charles G. Lundborg, of a sieam crussing vessel of war of twenty knots speed, and to cost exclusive of armanems \$2,500,000, which sum the bill appropriates. Mr. Stanford has offered in the Senate a bill to provide mortars and heavy guns for forts and vessels. It contemplates the establishment of four heavy ordnance plants, one at Pittsburg, and one at San Francisco, at a cost of not leas than \$1,000,000 each, and guaranteed annual expenditure of ordnance of \$1,000,000 each and guaranteed annual expenditure of ordnance of \$1,000,000 each manual expenditure of ordnance of \$1,000,000 each guaranteed annual expenditure of ordnance of \$1,000,000 each guaranteed annual expenditure of ordnance of \$1,000,000 each each place during a period of ten years. Mr. Events in the Senate and Mr. Merriman in the House have offered identical bills for the purchase of Ericsson's Destroyer for \$112,000 and appropriating \$2,000,000 toward building ten larger vessels of the same type. Senator Hale will offer an amendment to the Naval bill appropriating \$12,000 for the purchase of the Destroyer and giving the United States the option to purchase Ericsson's patents for the sum of \$100,000. Mr. King, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill for the construction of twenty steel rams of not the stant \$1,000 tons displacement and appropriating \$300,000. Mr. King, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill for the construction of twenty steel rams of not the purpose. Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill for the construction of twe two composite steam vessels "for the training service of the Navy and appropriating \$50,000 to build and arm them. Mr. Morrow, of California, has offered a bill for two steel Ammen, to cost \$1,000,000, for the defence of the har bors of New-York and San Francisco. In the Benate to-day Mr. Whitthorne offered a bill to are a bounge bounty on all vessels built in accordance with the provisions of the measure. This completes the list with the exception of Mr. Lawler's joint resolution to-authorize an expenditure of \$50,000,000 for the construction and armanent of ironciads.

The prospect that the House Committee on Appropriations will recommend the passage of the Benate "twin" bills may be regarded as fountful. It is hardly probable that the Bouse Naval Committee will report favonably either the Dameron bill or the Hale bill, both of which have passage the Senate. It is less probable that the bill be propried.

Cameron bill or the Hale bill, both of which have passed the Senate. It is less probable that the bill to be reported by the House Military Committee will be considered at this session. In short the probable outcome of all the bills and public discussions in and out of Congress seems to be that the Thomas bill may become a law, perhaps with Senate amendments; that a Fortifications bill appropriating \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 will become a law; that the purchase of Ericsson's Destroyer will be authorized, and that provision to continue and complete the vessels herefore authorized will be made. If the "twin" bills are passed at all they will appear as Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill or the Thomas bill. THE PRESIDENT'S PENSION VETO ATTACKED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (Special).—In connection with a petition presented in the Senate to-day asking for the Parents' Pensions bill. Mr. Hoar presented some signifi-cant figures, which go far toward removing the chief objection upon which the President based his recent veto of the bill. Mr. Hoar has obtained from the State Treasurer of Massachusetts a statement of the aid paid by that State to soldiers and their families since the war. The total amount paid is only \$18,765,210 68, covering a period of nearly twenty-six years. In the first year the payment amounted to \$450,000. The heaviest yearly payment was \$2,342,000 in 1863. From that time until payment was \$2,342,000 in 1863. From that time until now it has gradually grown smaller, until for the next facal year the amount estimated is put at about \$375,000. These amounts do not include bountles or gratulities, but simply money paid to supply the actual needs of soldiers and their families. It was expended under the most careful supervision, of course; but the same care taken by the General Government would not, assuming that the population of Massachusetts, as compared with that of the whole country, was like one to thirty, amount to more than perhaps \$12,000,000. The claim of the President that the bill would mean an expenditure of from \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000 was extravagant in the opinion of Senator Hoar.

ADOPTING THE ANTI-POLYGAMY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (Special).—The conference report on the Auti-Polygamy bill was adopted by the House today after a short discussion by a vote of more than 5 to 1. The report was attacked by Bennett, of North Carolina, and Eden, of Illinois, and defended by Hammond, or Georgia, who took the place of Mr. Tucker as chairman of the House conferees. The bill as it passed the House was considerably modified in conference. The provision giving to the President and the Governor of Utah Territory the appointment of all Territorial officers was changed so that the only additions to the appointive offices are the probate judges, one in each county. The provision relating to the disestablishment of the Mormon Church was also medified. Church holdings are to be legalized in the hands of trustees, and are to include churches, parsonages and such other property as may be necessary and convenient for the use of the churches. After these conditions have been fulfilled the proceeds of other Mormon church property are to be devoted to the school fund. The provisions relating to the lumingration Fund Society are unchanged. The section which repealed all grants of water, timber, pasturage, and other rights, by the Territorial Legislature, is omitted from the bill, the committee saying that it did not know the full possible effect of that section and believed that existing law furnishes an adequate remedy for any likegal act done in the premises. The vote stood 202 to 40, only one Republican, O'Hara, of North Carolina, voting in the negative. the appointment of all Territorial officers was changed so

UNJUST RULING OF CHAIRMAN HAMMOND. Washington, Feb. 17 (special),—In the absence of Chairman Tucker, Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, presided at the meeting of the House Committee on the Judiciary Senate bill providing for the return to the respective tes of the amounts paid by them respectively on ac-mt of the direct tax of 1861, and forgiving those States h are indebted on that account. Mr. Culberson, of ed a substitute, which was the Senate bill ith two additional provisions, one being that the amount ed by each State on account of surplus revonue the act of 1886 shall be charged to the State as a loffset against the credit of sald State on account set taxes. The other provision looked to the refundrting the Senate bill. 2 against it and 4 withheld thes. The two who had voted in the negative then wi we their votes and Mr. Hammond ruled that the cottee was without a quorum, although 18 of 15 member present. His action is justly regarded as extreme

DESCRIBING TRXAN ELECTIONS. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

SCENES OF VIOLENCE AT THE POLLS-BALLOT BOXE

AND THEIR CONTENTS DESTROYED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 177 .- The lobby in front of the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections was crowded again to-day by the strikingly picturesque figures of Texan cowboys who rest under the suspicion ct having stuffed ballot boxes, robbed the contents of others and hauged or shot half a dozen inoffensive negroes. As they were not admitted to the committee

others and hauged or shot half a dozen inoffensive negroes. As they were not admitted to the committee room except to testify out of regard for the lungs of those engaged in the examination, they spent the greater part of the day in hunting for the room in which Senator-elect Reagan is said to have taken his bath. The testimony given so far establishes clearly, beyond a shadow of doubt, the robbery in broad daylight of three ballot boxes in three election precincts by masked white men. The testimony yet to come will establish facts still more startling.

E. B. Brown, colored, was the first winess. He said that he was clerk of election at Grabail Precinct last November; 347 votes were east of which number about 280 were Republican, mostly colored. There was a good deal of noise and "rowdying" from the time the pells closed at 6 o'clock, and a good deal of shooting. A good many colored men were alarmed and "runned off." Brown described the progress of the count, the receipt of a note from an outsider, which note the two Democratic election officers considered secretly, and the entrance soon after of three armed and disguised men who presented pistols to the faces of the officers, commanded them to "hold up" and select the ballot box. Connell and Butcher, the white election officers, laughed at the affair. Witness never saw the box afterward, but was told by a colored man that he had seen the box lying in the sand broken in pleces and the tiekets torn and scattered about in the sand. At the time of the "raid" all the tickets but ninety-six had been counted and those were straight Republican without any scratch. Of those counted Mr. Scheutze, Republican candidate for County Judge, had fifteen majority over Judge Kirk. Bolton, Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, was also running behind.

G. A. Mayo, colored, was sworn. The witness stated that he was an inspector of election at Independent of the state of the state were diamond.

Republican without any scratter. At the county Judge, had fitteen ma, ority over Judge Kirk. Bolton, Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, was also running behind.

G. A. Mayo, colored, was sworn. The witness stated that he was an inspector of election at Independence Precinot. The Republican tickets were diamond-shaped. The Democratic presiding judge, Mr. Seward, after having permuted the count to p. oceed for a time—ten of the diamond tickets having been counted—leaved back in his chair and said: "I reject to dem tickets being counted any mo'. Dey shirt no legal tickets." There were 127 of the rejected diamond-shaped straight Republican tickets.

A colloquy between Senators Spooner and Eusticiolowed the examination of the witness, the cutcome of which was the production of a decision of the Sapereme Court of Texas rendered a year before the election in question, to the effect that the diamond-shaped tickets are legal.

Atter recess W. L. Williams, white, being sworn, said he was a Democrat. He was present at the counting of the votes at the election of last November. As well as he could remember there were 188 straight Republican votes cast. About eighteen of them had been counted when a question arose about the legality of the diamond-shaped tickets were put on a separate string and transmitted to Brenham for a decision as to their legality. It was witness's impression that they were not counted or placed on the tally sheet. The witness had been a canditate on the Peoples' ticket but withdrew in favor of a negro, R. J. Moore, who claimed to be a Republican. The other negroes, however, called him a "Mugworm." There was no nitimidation; witness had never seen a fairer election.

A. G. Scott, colored, testified that he was a minister, a school teacher and a Republican in politics. He is a voter at the Chapel Hill politing place and was there on the last election day. He passed by the Chadwick ginhouse politing place on that morning. The pols were not open, though between sixty-five and saventy colored m

EVASIVE REPLIES TO QUESTIONS BY INQUISITIVE MR. REED.

Washington, Feb. 17 (Special). -Mr. Reed, of Maine, tandall rose to explain why the Appropriations Council ments to the Sundry Civil bill and non-concurred in about two hundred. Mr. Randall evidently expected that a general explanation would meet the case and he began to that it would be better to read the amendments and exthat it would be better to read the amendments and ex-plain the reason why each one was approved or rejected by the committee. Soon after he began this task Mr. Reed began to ask questions. "Why did you non-concur in this amendment?" Mr. Randall would reply: "Well, we thought the Senate gave too much." "But why do you think so?" "Well, the committee is of the opinion that a rest amount will do. We want to inquire into it and find out why the Senate recommends
it." Then Mr. Reed would blandly say: "Then you do
not disagree because of any information that you peasess in regard to the matter?" Faudall becoming nettled would retort: "Well, the committee has charge of
this matter and knows from experience that the estimates of the Treasury Department will assally bear a
reduction." "But about this particular case," Reed
would persist. "Oh, well, I told you before, we thought
it is too high."

mates of the Treasury Department will usually bear a reduction." "But about this particular case," Reed would persist. "Oh, well, I told you before, we thought it is too high."

And so the question and answer would be repeated, none of the answers containing any information for the benefit of the House. At last the Keputolicans grew weary in attempts to find out what principle, if any, had guided the Appropriations Committee and Mr. Reed sabit that he thought the Appropriations Committee had better sleep over the matter and that by to-morrow perhaps it might be able to give the House some information on the subject.

---NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: ing nominations to the Senate to-day:
Sanuel N. Aldrich, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant
Treasurer of the United States at Boston: John M. Mercer,
of lowa, to be Surveyor of Customs, Burlington, Iown; Owen
McGloughlin, of lowa, to be Surveyor of Customs, Dubuque,
Iowa: Arthur K. Delaney, of Wisconsin, to be Collector of
Customs for the District of Alaska: William W. Armstrong
to be Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio,
A. K. Delaney was appointed District-Attorney in Wisconstitutions.

consin last year, but was not satisfied and determined to run for Congress in a district which was overwhelmingly Democratic. After a bitter contest he defeated General Bragg in the nominating convention. He tendered his resignation as District-Attorney, and after his defeat for Congress by a Republican, tried to withdraw it. This he was not allowed to do. Then Mr. Delaney sat down and communed with himself and figured up the cost of trying to pall Mr. Vina's chestnuts out of the fire in General Bragg's district. He had lost the bird in the hand and failed to catch the one in the bush and all the world looked cold and dreary. Then, luckily, a vacancy happened in the Collectorship at Sitka and Dolaney thought the Alaskan climate would just suit him after his experiences in Wisconsin politics. General Bragg is not sorry that Delaney is coing to Sitka.

W. W. Armstrong was appointed Postmaster at Cleveland. He has been widely known as the Editor of The Plaindealer. He succeeds a brother of Senator Jones, of Nevada.

Boston, Feb. 17 (Special).—Samuel Nelson Aldrich, who run for Congress in a district which was overwhelm-

Boston, Feb. 17 (Special).—Samuel Nelson Aldrich, who Bostos, Feb. 17 (Special).—Samuel Nelson Aldrica, who has been nominated by President Cleveland as Assistant Treasurer at the Sub-Treasury in this city, to succeed Martin P. Kennard, who has been the efficient incumbent of the office for the last eight years, was born in Upton, ter Academy, at Southampton Commercial Academy and at Brown University. He was admitted to the bar and began to practise his profession at Mariboro in 1863, and since 1874 he has had an office in Boston, though he since 1874 he has had an office in Boston, though he always retained residence in Marlboro. Mr. Aldrich has been prominent in the public affairs of Marlboro. He has for some time been a director of the People's Bank of Marlboro and president of the Board of Trade. He was also president of the Framingham and Lowell Railroad, and afterward became president of the reorganized Lowell and Framingham Railroad. In 1879 he was elected to the State Seinte from the IVth Middlesex District. He was returned to the Senate in 1889. He was too Democratic candidate for Congress in the VIIth Massachusetts District, but was defeated by William A. Russell, of Lawrence.

MR. HALE'S NAVAL BILL PASSES THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (Special).—The Senate passed another bill, Mr. Hale's for strengthening the Navy to-day which appropriates \$15,400,000 as follows: \$10,000,000 for the construction of heavily armored vessels or floating batteries; \$1,200,000 for light-draught gun-boats; \$600,000 for torpedo-boats; \$600,000 for torpedoes and torpede appliances, and \$3,000,000 for the armament of the vessels designed under this bill. The discussion preceding the passage of the bill was marked by the opposi-tion of Mr. Hale to any and every amendment suggested on the ground that it would unnecessarily complicate the provisions of the bill. In the condition it was left—sub-stantially the same as, when introduced, it received forty-six adimative and only seven negative votes. Mears. Plumb and Van Wyck were the only Republicans voting against the measure.

PASSING THE EADS BILL.

SMALL OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME. THE SENATE VOTES FOR INCORPORATION BY 46 TO 7-A TILT BETWEEN SENATORS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- After all the noise of the opposition to the bill giving Captain Eads an act of incorporation for his ship railway scheme the bill passed the Senate to-day by the overwhelming vote of 46 to 7. The opposition was confined to Messrs. Ednunds, Jones of Arkansas, Morrill, Platt, Vance, Van Wyck and Wilson of Iowa. It was based upon the ground, mainly, that the United States had no power to grant a charter to a company doing business in a foreign country over which it could not possibly exert any sort of control. Incidentally the whole scheme was attacked because the triends of the Nicaragaan Canal deemed it impracticable as an engineering problem and believed fair route to be the better one. Then, too, they thought that the financial basis upon which it was intended to rest the whole enterprise was not such as to warrant the connection of the name of the United States, even in the remotest way, with Mr. Eads's scheme. To-day's discussion led to a lively till between Mr. Van Wyck and the Massachusetts Senatora on a subject quite foreign to the matter under consideration, but out of which the latter came with flying colors, as it were. Mr. Van Wyck had offered to the original one, in regard to the issue of stock and bonds. He spoke of the necessity for the adoption of such safeguards, and reterred to the history of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and of the Credit Mobilier, with which as patriotic and respectable men were connected (Massachusatts men too) as there were connected with the Tehuantepec measure.

Mr. Dawes thought that the Senator from Nebraska might parade very much of violence and condemnatory language which had been heaped upon these men; but that time had passed, and the sober, hotest, clear judgment and second thought of the American people had credeted a monument on the highest point of that railroad, to the memory of the men who were maligned in that day by those who were not worthy to unioose the latchets of their shoes.

Mr. Van Wyck said fint if the other Senator from Massachusetts men who had been connected with the building of the union Pacific Railroad, because that gentleman (as a member of the House of Representatives) had signed a report in regard to tnem.

Mr. Dawes said that if there was a word in a report signed by his colleague which would justify an interpre Van Wyck and Wilson of Iowa. It was based upon the ground, mainly, that the United States had no

nected with the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobiller.

"Mr. Dawes replied that he had not gainsaid the tact that in that time and in that excitement scandal had been heaped upon Massachusetts men; but he repeated that that day had passed.

Mr. Van Wyck suggested, in a bitterly sarcastic tone, that Massachusetts men had done their full share in heaving repreach, in regard to this matter, on Massachusetts men. He intimated that the Senator was unduly sensitive and that there was no occasion for such a parade.

Mr. Dawes replied that the Senator from Nebraska was mistaken if he expected that he could villity Massachusetts men who had carned an honorable name in the world, and that a Massachusetts Senator would listen to it in silence.

the world, and that a Massachusetts Senator would listen to it in slience.

Mr. Van Wysk suggested that if he had referred to Massachusetts men having been once engaged in the slave trade no one would say that that was such a reproach upon Massachusetts men as should call upon a Massachusetts Senator to talk about a "parade."

Mr. Dawes said that the Senator trom Nebraska could not escape under the pretence of his remarks being general. He had referred to Massachusetts men by name.

Mr. Van Wyck asked the Senator to state what Mr. Van Wyek ashed the Senator to state what names he had mentioned.

Mr. Dawes replied that the Senator had described Massachusetts men connected with the Union Pacific Railroad. These men would stand out in history when then would be searching, as with a lighted candle, for the names of the mea who now or then had vilified them.

As Mr. Dawes finished the sentence with some of anger be left the Senate Chamber; and Mr. Van Wyck called out after him to answer the question, and receiving no reply, he said dramatically, "Gone."

aughter. The Eads Tehnantepes bill recites that the Govern-The Eack Tehnantepee bill recites that the Government of Mexico has granted to Captain Eack a concession for the construction and operation of a ship religiously across the Isthmus of Tehnantepee, and has anulhorized him and his associates to obtain a charter either in Mexico or elsewhere. It therefore incorporates James B. Eack and some eighty other persons named as a body politic under the name and title of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Rail say Coppany. The stock is not to exceed \$100,000,000; and when 10 per cent of stock is subscribed for and 10 per cent thereon paid in each, a meeting of stockholders is to be held in Washington or New-York for the election of directors. If \$310,000,000 or stock is not subscribed for and 10 per cent in each is paid thereon within two years, the charter is to expire by Holitation.

MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS. MR. WHITTHORNE'S NAVALBILL—THE DIPLOMATIC BILL PASSES THE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate to day a bill was

introduced by Mr. Whitthorne to create a naval reserve in auxiliary cruisers, officers and men from the merntile marine of the United States. The bill authorize carrying twoor more naval guns of modern construction and otherwise suitable for cruisers, and which shall be held by their owners subject on demand of the Government to be used or taken as a part of the regular naval force of the United States, upon such compensation as

then of American criticenship, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, as part of the naval reserve, providing for their instruction one month in each year at regular naval stations, receiving for such period the payment of seamen in the Navy and according to their respective grades, and granting a bounty of \$190 for five years continuous service. Such officers and men, upon demand, to be mastered into the naval service of the United States.

Mr. Rice, in the House to-day, on behalf of the minority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a report urging the passage of the Senate Retaliation bill. The report it signed by Mesers, Rice, Wait, Ketcham, Phelps and Hitt.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to define and punish the offence of setting fire to the grass or forests on lands belonging to the United States; also adversely the bill prohibiting unauthorized persons from wearing badges indicating enlistment into the military or maval service. In order to simplify and facilitate the consideration by the House of the Diplomatic and Consular bill, Mr. Belmont, of New-York, offered a substitute for so much of the bill as had not already been disposed of. This substitute is framed so as to avoid the points of order which would operate against the original bill in the matter of the reclassification is retained, thus cutting of the proposed increases of salaries. The provision for the appointment of two inspectors of consulates is also smitted from the substitute was agreed to and the bill was passed.

SUSTAINING THE SEED BILL VATO.

Washington, Feb. 17 (Special).—The Texas Representatives would have been glad to day to have had the veto message of the Texas Seed bill referred to the Committee on Agriculture in order to escape a vote, but the House declined to humor them. Mr. Lanham said he felt it due to himself to explain that the bill which had passed both to himself to explain that the but which had passed both houses was in tenor the same and the language almost the same as the other acts passed within a few years for a like purpose. Chairman Hatch, of the Committee on Agriculture, congratulated himself that he opposed the bill in the Agricultural Committee. The vote by which the vote was sustained was 160 to 83. Mossrs. Lanbam, Throckmorton, Sayres and Culberson were the Lanbam, Throckmorton, Sayres and Culberson were the Texas Democrats who voted to overrule the yeto. The other Texas men who were present and voting approved it. O ly sixteen Democrats voted against the veto. Commissioner Colman, of the Agricultural Department, to-day in speaking of the suggestion contained in the President's message vetoing the bill for the special distribution of seen to the Texas sufferers, said: "There are now remaining with me to the credit of Senators and Representatives 1,228,000 packages of seed. On February 11 I addressed a letter to all those having city constituencies suggesting such a donation of their seed as in this way only 13,000 packages. County judges throughout the drouth-stricken regions are sending in names of sufferers at the rate of nearly 1,000 per day."

FOR LIGHTING BARTHOLDI'S STATUE.

Washington, Feb. 17 (Special).-The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to provide an electric itsht plant for the Bartholdi Statue. The amount is \$19,500, instead of the \$32,500 recommended by the Lighthouse Board. The items omitted from the recommendation of the Board are a new wharf, \$5,000; cottage for keeper, \$3,500; renovating old hospital building, \$1,500, and displicate boilers, \$3,000. The provision for maintaining the light will be made from the regular current appropriation for the lighthouse service.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1887. WASHINGTON, TRUISGAY, Feb. 17, 1887.
CUSTOMS DECISION.—Certain straw envelopes imported as coverings for empty bottles, which bottles are intended to be filled in this country with domestic wine, and then repracked in the straw envelopes in baxes and put upon the market as cases of French wines, are held to be not exempt from duty as coverings of imported inserchandles, but are dutable at the rate of 100 per cent ad valorem.

REMBURSEMEST ASKED.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the Senate a letter from the Control of the

REMBUREMENT ASKED.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the Senate a letter from the Governor of Washington Territory, together with the memorial of the Commissioners of King County, Washington Territory, requesting reimbursement by the United states in the sum of \$3,168, for expenses incurred by the county in the suppression of violence during the anti-Chinese disturbances in Seattle in November, 1885, and February, 1886. The Secretary recommends its payment.

JUHN ROACH'S ASSIGNESS — Mill for the relief of the

Oregon, to-day, from the Committee on Claims, directs that George E. Quintard and George E. Weed, assignees of John Roach, see paid \$38,840 in full compensation for extra work done by order of the Navy Department in enlanging the hull of the monitor Puritan, and \$20,274 25 in full compensation for the eare of the monitor Roanoke, from March 17, 1877, to September 9, 1883.

COMPREHENSIVE BORING OPERATIONS Washington, Feb. 17 (Special). - Senator Warner Miller introduced a curious bill to-day which almost rivals Mr. Blair's celebrated bill for turning the waters of the Gulf of Mexico into the Bay of Fundy with a view to thaw-ing out the North Pole. Of course Mr. Miller only intro-duced the bill "by request" and is in no way responsible for it. The measure provides briefly for an appropriation -sum not named-to pay the cost of drilling 3,000 feet deep in every State and Territory of the Union, the proceeds arising out of discoveries of precious metals or minerals by these boring operations to be applied for school purposes by the General Government. As is always done in the case of the legislative curios, the bill was turned over to the Committee on Education and Labor.

MAUD S. WILL NOT BE SOLD.

MR. BONNER REFUSES \$100,000 FOR HER-TO BE

KEPT READY FOR EMERGENCIES. Robert Bonner, the owner of Maud S., has been offered \$100,000 for her. The offer was made through Joseph Harker, who negotiated for the mare for William H. Vanderbilt when he purchased her. The person who wished to buy the "Queen of the Turt" is a man of wealth abundantly able to pay the price, but man of wealth abundantly able to pay the price, but under no consideration nor for any amount of money would Mr. Bonner part with her. Ever since he began driving on the road, many years ago, it has been his desire to own the fastest horse in the country, and he has never spared money to satisfy this ambition. When Dexter beat Flora Temple's record of 2:1974 by trotting in 2:1774 he purchased him. Then when Rarus held the tastest record, 2:1374, be became his owner, paying a big price for the gelding. The price Le paid for Maud S. was \$40,000, but it is a well-known fact that Mr. Vanderbilt could have soid her for a much larger sum to a syndicate composed of Captain Stone and others. He did not wish to have her raced for money and possibly used for pool-box purposes, however; so he sold her to Mr. Bonner.

On February 22 John Murphy will begin jogging Maud S., and she will be put in condition to trot a fast trial, but will not be keyed up to concert pitch unless some trotter approaches her present record, 2:083. She was handled in the same way last year, being kept ready for emergencies but not driven up to her full speed, because it was not necessary to do so to maintain her supremacy. She is now thirtsen years old.

One of the attractions of Mr. Bonner's city stable is Dexter. He is now twenty nine years old and looks as sleek and limber as a celt. Every day he receives just walking exercise enough to keep him in good health, under no consideration nor for any amount of money

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED. INTERESTS OF HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL OF READ ING RAILROAD STOCK PROTECTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 (Special).—The following res lution has been passed by the board of managers of the

Reading Railroad:

Resolved, That the board of reconstruction trustees be requested to receive on deposit, according to the provisions of the plan of recryanization, the securities of the company which are out as collateral for the floating debt, without demanding the payment of assessments, it being agreed that if the reorganization is accomplished without foreclosure, the company will pay the said assessments, and that in the event of reorganization by foreclosure the said ascurities shall be given their proper place to the reorganized company the same as if the assessments had been paid. In response the reconstruction trustees passed the fol-

lowing resolution:

Resolved that the trustees do not feel at liberty to comply with the request of the board of managers to authorize a waiver of the payment of the assessments upon any of the secur ties deposited as required by the terms of the plan of recreanization.

by both boards:

Under this resolution, President Corbin says, the certi

MR. CORBIN AND THE JERSEY CENTRAL It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that in conse-quence of the recent transactions in the stock of the Cen-tral Railroad of New-Jersey, Austin Corbin, president of the Philadelphia and Reading, would become president of the Jersey Central Company at the approaching election. It was said that, while another lease was not prob-

tion. It was said that, while another lease was not prob-able, the two systems would be operated in complete harmony. Mr. Corida was in Philadelphia, but one of his minimate friends said:

Le would say nothing on the subject of the presidency before he left the city for Philadelphia. That the two roads will be worsel together I have no doubt, but whether Mr. Corbin will be the next president of Jersey is not yet known. President Little was not at the Jersey Central office vesterlay, being encaged, presumably in the cultical sterday, being engaged, presumably, in the political tiest at Trenton for the United States Senatorship. It as said, however, that Mr. Little would give up his bee readily if at any time the stockholders did not wish

THE PALTIMORE AND OHIO QUIESCENT.

which the Lackawanna, the Eric and the West Shore roads dropped on Wednesday, the reason given being roads dropped on Wednesday, the reason given being that conservative action is deemed advisable pending a determination of the actual workings of the Interstate Commerce law. The pool roads it is understood, are resolved to meet any rate made by the Baitmore and Ohio on this class of traffic. It is said in their behalf that they are merely reverting to the polley they had carried out last fall. In November they suspended their instructions for meeting the Baitmore and Ohio's second-class rates in the first ward in the hope of having that road a member of the immigrant pool before long. The Baitmore and Ohio held back from the overtures made by the pool ilnes and at last the latter's patience was exhausted and they determined to fight fire with fire again. The "scalpeers" atill lope that the quarrel may reach proportions that will affect first-class rates.

READING AND NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 (Special).—President Austin Corbin, of the Reading Railroad Company, who it is now asserted by competent railroad authorities owns a ma-jority of the shares of the Jersey Central Railroad Company, is making arrangements for again uniting the Reading and Jersey Central Railroad systems. He finds that the two properties can be operated jointly to good advantage, and that by this means the importance of the Reading Railroad can be greatly increased.

PLANS IN USE ON THE, ST. PAUL RAILROAD. CHICAGO, Peb. 17.—Methods of heating railway cars was the important topic of discussion before the Western Railway Club last evening. William Barr, superintendent of the car department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, said his company had now under experimental test two systems, one of which included a store-house for ceal under the car, and the other derived its heating qualities from the locomotive and could be transmitted through any number of cars by steam pipes directly connected with the cars on the train, whether there were five or twelve passenger coaches in transit.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. At a meeting of the directors of the Northern Pacific Kaliroad Company yesterday the establishment of a weekly line of steamships between Tacoma and Alaska was confirmed. The line will be opened in April and con-tinued through the season to October. The steamship Olympia, which was built several years ago at the Chester yards, has already been chartered for the service. She is a large first-class fron vessel with modern improvements and is fast. Railroad Company yesterday the establishment of a

A committee of the Central Traffic Association will con A committee of the Central Traffic Association will confer to-day with the Trank Line Executive Committee on the Interstate Commerce law. It is feit that a thorough understanding is needed with regard to the adjustment of tariffs between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi River, and while resolved to follow a moderate and reasonable interpretation of the doubtful provisions of the measure, the roads desire to formulate queries on certain points to submit to the Railway Commissioners in order to keep on the safe side of the law.

Pittsburg, Feb. 17 (Special).—The Pennsylvania Railroad Commany have completed a survey for a new branch

road Company have completed a survey for a new branch road from Peter's Creek, on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston road, to McDonald's Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, eighteen miles from Pittsburg. The The line will be twenty-eight miles in length. It will open up a large area of coal country.

A YOUNG WOMAN SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS. Sophic Gundler, who, though only twenty-one years old, has had experience of the interior life of the Pentionitary, was before iteorider Smyth restorday on two indictments charging grand larceny. One of the charges was for stealing clothing and jewelry valued at \$700 from the home of Mrs. Luhrs, No.

and jewelry valued at \$700 from the home of Mrs. Luhrs, No. 437 West Forty seventh-st. in January, 1886, and the other was for stealing \$25 from Mrs. Christina Keilner, of No. 440 West Fifty third-st.

The young woman hid her face as sho stood before the Recorder and pleasted guilty to grand larceny in the second degree under the irst indictment. She appeared to be weeping, but was not, for when the Recorder said "Hold your head up, please, an i see if you recognise ine as I do you, "she looked up and bowed 15 the Recorder." I remember you very well," said the Recorder; "you were sentenced a few years ago in this court to a term in the Pontentary, I think that you have received all possible mercy in being allowed to plead to only one of the indictments, and that to tae second die See only." The Recorder them sentenced the young woman to five years in the Pontentary.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 17 (Special).—The druggists of this city have resolved not to sell a drop of liquor, even for medical purposes, if the Murray Temperance bill now pending in the Legislature becomes a law. The bill provides that no druggist shall receive a permit to sell un-less a petition signed by twenty-five fresholders and twenty-five ladies is published for four weeks in the of-ficial papers. It also says that a druggist's bond may be forfeited upon the filing of the complaint and before a hearing. NEW-YORK TROOPS AT GETTYSBURG. MONUMENTS TO TELL WHERE THEY FOUGHT

CANAL LEGISLATION-ELEVATED RAILROAD INSPEC-TION-TO MAKE "TREATING" A MISDEMEANOR. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 17 .- Senator Raines introduced a bill to-day authorizing General Daniel E. Sickles and other commissioners appointed a year ago by the State authorities to erect at the State's expense suitable monuments marking the positions held by the New York troops at the battle of Gettysburg. The cost of each monument is to be \$1,500, and for this purpose each monument is to be \$1,500, and for this purpose the sum of \$130.500 is appropriated. The bill also appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of a memorial building in honor of the New-York isoldiers; \$10,000 for the purchase or sites for the monuments, and \$10,000 for the payment of the engineers who survey the battlefield and supervise the construction of the monuments. The total appropriation is \$200,500. The monuments are to bear on their fact the arms of the State and a statement or the precise time when the position was held by the regiment or battery it represents and the principal movements made by such regiment or battery during the battle. Following are the regiments and batteries for which monuments are to be creeted:

The 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th Regiments of New-York Cav-

be creeded:

The 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th Regiments of New-York Cavalry, Batteries B. C. D. G. I. K. L. and M of the lat Regiment of New-York Light Artillery; the las, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 13th and 15th New York Light Artillery; the las, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 13th and 15th New York Independent Batteries, and the 10th, 30th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 49th, 52d, 54th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61th, 61th, 61th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73t, 74th, 76th, 7th, 7sth, 80th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73t, 74th, 76th, 7tth, 7sth, 80th, 22d, 33d, 44th, 85th, 88th, 93th, 94th, 95th, 97th, 102t, 104th, 107th, 108th, 11th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 124th, 124th, 13th, 13th, 13th, 13th, 140th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 149th, 150th, 15th, 15th, 16th, 15th, 16th, 147th, 149th, 1sth, 13th, 13th, 13th, 140th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 149th, 1sth, 15th, 15th, 16th, 15th, 15th, 16th, 15th, 16th, 15th, 15th, 16th, 15th, 16th, 15th, 15th, 16th, 16th, 18th, 1

the Eric Canal and charging shippers railroad rates. The Senate resolved to consider the resolution next Thursday.

Assemblyman Devereux in behalf of the canal heatmen offered a bill prohibiting the further construction of a bridge across the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie. The boatmen also object to the construction of a bridge at Storm King.

Assemblyman McCann presented a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint an inspector-in-chief of the elevated railroads of the State, with a view of discovering defects in their structure and compelling the roads to remely them. He is to receive \$4,000 salary, is to serve for three years, and is to have the right to appoint a deputy for every six miles of elevated rail-road track. The deputies are to receive \$2,500 salary. Assemblyman Pierce introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to "treat a man" to a glass of liquor; and providing that the punshment shall be a fine of \$1 and imprisonment for ten days.

Assemblyman Howe presented a bill which makes it a felony to advertise or state in letters that counterfait money will be sold. The bill is aimed at the "sawdust swindlers."

Assemblyman Crosby presented a bill enabling police magnatrates in New-York to imprison vagrants who frequent "state beer dives."

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill giving the Park Department authority to change the location, dimensions and grades of any street, public equare or place now or hereafter laid out in the Twenty-third and Twenty-

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill giving the Park Department authority to change the location, dimensions and grades of any street, public square or place now or hereafter laid out in the Twenty-third and Twenty-tourth Wards, the title to which shall not have been acquired by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York for the purposes of a public street; to discontinue and close any such street, and to change any established plans for the sewerage and drainage of said wards, excepting in such streets, avenues or other places in which a permanent sewer or drain shall have already been constructed. before making changes it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Parks to cause a notice stating the general character and extent of the contemplated change and appointing a time and place for hearing objections thereto to be published at least twice a week for three successive weeks in "The City Record."

SEEKING A LONGER TERM. SUBWAY COMMISSIONERS AT ALBANY-PELHAM BAY TAXES-CONVICT LABOR.

ALBANY, Feb. 17 (Special) .- Commissioners and Gibbens of the Subway Commission of New-

ALBANY, Feb. 17 (Special).—Commission of New-York, asked the Assembly Commission of New-York, asked the Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon to approve the bill which extends the terms of the commissioners until 1889. They said that they desired authority to make a contract with the Subway Construction Company to build the electrical subway. This they could not now do under Judge Van Hoesen's decision. Francis M. Soot, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New-York, said he would prefer that action on the bill.

The same committee listened to specches from W. R. Lamberton, Sherman T. Pell, and Henry W. Tatt in layor of Mr. Conover's bill requiring New York City to pay taxes on the 1,700 acres of land it owns at Pelham Hay in Westchester County and to pay these taxes to Pelham Bay Township and Westchester County. Mr. Scott denounced the bill, saying: "This is a fitting climax to one of the most outrageous laws ever passed by a Legislature. You compelled New-York City to buy these Pelham Bay lands aganist the protest of her Mayor and her authorities. Westchester County forced these lands down our throat; now you want us to pay all the taxes of Pelham Bay Township. In your old assessment you declared that these lands were worth \$500,000, but now that they are owned by New-York City you assess them as worth \$5,000,000. We are coolly asked to pay the taxes of Westchester County. The committee expressed the belief that the city ought to pay some laxes on the lands and will doubtless report the bill favorably on the ground that New-York is rich and can allord to pay any tax, however unjust.

inxes on the lands and will doubtless report the bill favorably on the ground that New-York is rich and can aford to pay any tax, however unjust.

Senator Griswold introduced a bill to-day which extends the terms of the Commissioners of Education appointed by Major Low, of Brooklyn, until July 1, 1888, and the terms of the commissioners heretofore appointed by Mayor Whitsey until July 1, 1889; and also authorizing him to appoint an July 1, 1887, fifteen additional commissioners with terms of three years duration. years duration.

Senator Low presented a bill lowering the charges for grain elevating to three quarters of a cent a bushel.

for grain clevating to three quarters of a cent a bushel.

The Assembly Committee on State Prisons have amended the bill of the Prison Labor Commission in several important respects. The commission said that not more than 250 convicts should be employed at any one trade. The committee's amendment provides that in the making of clothing 1,200 convicts may be employed; in making shoes 1,500; in making hollow ware 500, in making saidiery and hardware, 1,000, and in making stoves 60.

William McDonald, of New-Yark, the contumacions witness of the Senate Committee on Cities, who in 1885 remsed to tell his "business secrets" as a contractor of the Department of Public Works of New-York, and was locked up in the Albany jail as a punishment, says his expenses at this period amounted to \$5,000 and he desires to be compensated by the State. His "expenses" were doubtless the counsel fees of Thomas C. E. Ecclesine. Senator Plunkitt introduced the bill for Mr. Ecclesine.

TAXING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. CONTROLLER CHAPIN ON ITS ADVISABILITY -

\$1,000,000 ALREADY DUE THE STATE. ALBANY, Feb. 17.-Controller Chapin's special report on the taxation of life insurance companies was sent to the Legislature to-day. The legal controversy in which the constitutionality of the collateral inheritance law was questioned has been determined by the Court of Appeals, and its decision that the law is constitutional and valid affects interests intimately connected with the public treasury. Of these are the corporations engaged in life insurance, concerning the taxing of which Mr. Chapin

treasury. Of these are the corporations engaged in life insurance, oncerning the taxing of which Mr. Chapin says:

These corporations hold a position which is most peculiar. There is no more valuable or powerful class of corporations. There is no form of business in which great aggregations of capital have been so rapidly accumulated. Yet to the present day they have paid no tax whatever directly to the State treasury. Upon the great mass of their property they pay no county tax, or town tax, or any form of tax. The business corporations organized under the laws of New York and engaged in life insurance in this State held over \$257,000,000 of assets upon December 31, 1885. The aggregate incomes of such companies in flast state held over \$257,000,000 of assets upon December 31, 1885. The aggregate incomes of such companies in force in this State upon January I, 1886, issued by New York companies numbered 97,000. Many of these policy-holders are seeking an investment rather than security against disaster, and such policy-holders are emphatically of a kind that should pay taxes. The companies hold hundreds of millions of deliars of loans upon real estate secured by mortgage. Finally, the New York companies had accumulated upon January I, 1886, over and above the reserve required by law, surplus funds of \$51,000,000. Surely this aum ought not to be untaxed.

That the considerations already submitted are in accordance with ligislative and governmental views of public policy is shown by the fact that nearly seven years ago there was enacted a law which provided that every life insurance company incorporated under the laws of this State should pay, as an annual tax on its corporate franchise or business in this State, one per cent upon the gross amount of premiums, interest and other income received by such company during the year from persons residing in this State, or from investments represented by or based upon property stanted in this State. This law has never been repealed. But it has, during the seven years, pr

charge the companies from all liability for at the law. The tax for the years 1884, 188 will, in my judgment, nearly or quite equal four years preceding 1884, and will thus am hundred thousand dollars.

ALBANT, Feb. 17 (Special).—Freedom of worship cup unexpectedly in the Assembly Committee on Appearations this afternoon. John I. Platt offered a ridge to the general appropriation bill authorizing Controller Chapin to refuse payment of the appropriations of second charitable institutions as decline to grant freedom worship to their inmates. The rider was aimed at the House of Refuge of New-York. Mr. Platt said that be House of Refinge of New-Lork. Mr. Finite said that was a Protestant of Protestants and Presbyterians, but he believed that the Roman Catholic in the House of Refinge should have the liberty to we ship according to the rites of that religious faith. The proposition was rejected by the votes of Assemblyman Arnold, Kruse, Curtis, Youngman and Seaver. Mr. Plan pocketed his rider with the remark that he would "a goot "the matter in the Assembly.

NO TROUBLE ALONGSHORE.

ALL THE OLD HANDS EXPECTING TO BE TAKEN

BACK—A GUARANTEE ASKED.

The trouble alongshore is gradually growing less, and with the exception of a few more than the usual number of unemployed men around the corners in West and South sts. and higher piles of freight in the sheds and on the sts. and higher piles of freight in the sheds and on the piers, there is nothing to indicate the hard struggle of the last three weeks. Both the longshoremen and the freight handlers have made up their minds to take work wherever they can get it, and they have been so far successful that it appears now that only the old men who have outgrown their full usefulvess and who were kept employed simply because they were old hands, will be left without worf for any considerable time. Another deputation of the old hands as aw Captain Bourne, of the Old Dominion Company, yesterday, about taking the old men back. He prefessed himself willing to take many of them back provided they would leave a week's pay in the hands of the company as a guarantee against another strike. At the other wharves things are gradually assuming their normal shape.

One of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 40 and yesterday that he had seen many of the steamship companies and they had promised to take all the old men back as soon as they could consistently get rid of the non-union men. James E. Quinn said that the men at Elizabethport were all back at work and were getting 22's cents an hour. They will be paid off monthly.

A number of idle coal-handlers, 'longshoremen and freight handlers walking about the streets in the vicinity of the railroad depots and piers in Jersey City are the only visible remnants of the late strike. The companies are not displaying any undue haste in taking the strikeer back to work, and some of them will probably be idle for weeks to come. It was rumored yesterlay that trouble west to come. It was rumored yesterlay that trouble was threatened in Weehawken, but nothing occurred.

At intervals the messenger boys employed by the tele-graph companies cease filling their minds with blood-At intervals the messenger boys employed by the telegraph companies cease filling their minds with blood-curdling accounts of Indian fights and have been known to walk rapidly with a "rush" message when they assume the dignity and cares of men, and talk boldly of going on strike for higher pay or for the obliteration of grievances, real or imaginary. The strike fever struck the office of the American District Messenger service on Wednesday and there were loud threats of stopping work. The superintendent of the messenger department and yesterday that the trouble was brought on by a lator agitator, who did so for personal reasons. The boys parents were informed of the contemplated strike, and yesterday all the messengers went on with their work much subdued in spirits and with the strike fever overcome.

But some of the boys at work in many of the downtown offices of the Mutual Company struck shortly after business opened yesterday. The manager got other boys to fill the places of the young strikers. He said that they did not know why they quit work, but the boys declared thas they could not stand the high system of fines that was in use and would not so back to work until it was abolished. It was said that District Assembly No. 49 wishes to recruit its ranks with the boys, but the rules of the order allow only those who are eighteen years old to join it.

John Ogden, manager of the boys of the Mutual Company, was complainent in the Tombs yesterday against Moorias Galvin, ago fifteen years, of No. 32 Catkarinest, whom he charged with assault and inclining the other boy's statement was, that when he got to the office he was suresounted by the other boys, and had "to go out wid 'em." Then he releated and wished to go to work. When he god in the office he was surek by one of the boy of twe Mutual Company was complained to go to work. When he god in the office he was struck by one of the boy of twe he was sured by the other boys, and had "to go out wid 'em." Then he releated and wished to go to work. When he god in t

in the office he was struck by one of the b struck back. Justice Power fined him \$1.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE LIKELY TO SPREAD. The strike of the coopers has not spread as yet, but there is every indication that it will be made general on there is every indication that it will be made general on Monday. A committee from the Journeymen's Union called on Paul Wiedermann, of Williamsburg, yesterday and informed him that if he continued to supply Jones & Co. with barriels his shop would be "struck" this morning. In all probability the atrike will take place. Alanson Briggs is having a new building erected on the site of his place that was burned out some months ago at Rutgers and Cherry etc., and yesterday all of the mea employed on the building weaton strike until he agrees not to furnish any more barriels to Jones & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 17.—The Hampdon Watch company, of this city, decided by a stock vote last night to remove their business to Canton, Ohio, in connection with the Dueber Watchcase Manufacturing Company, of Newport. Ky., who are also to remove to Canton as soon as the buildings which are going up there are erected. This move will unsettle more than 500 skilled workmen now employed in the factories here and will affect a multitude of persons dependent upon them. The present employes will be offered every inducement to remove to Canton.

NOTES ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT. Boston, Feb. 17.-Affairs at South Boston seem to have eached a point where it is difficult to state which side ill eventually be the winner. The directors are frm and the men determined.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.-The jury before whom the case of George Withrow, charged with placing dynamite on the tracks of the Washington-ave, street railway during the not guilty this morning. Withrow turned State's evidence when the cases of the other alleged dynamiters were being tried, but when put on the witness stand refused to testify.

WHAT THE REGISTER'S OFFICE NEEDS.

A DEFICIENCY LIKELY-FEES TOO SMALL-MORE

ROOM REQUIRED. Complaint from lawyers in regard to the delay of searches under the new system in the Register's office has led Assemblyman Hamilton to introduce a bill pro-viding that on payment of one-half more than the regular legal fees a search shall be made as rapidly by the Regis-ter as may be demanded. This bill came up for a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities on Tuesday, but at the request of the Corporation Counsel it was isid over. He is now preparing a bill to increase the fees, in order to make the office solf-sustaining. James J. Martin order to make the office self-sustaining. James J. Martin the deputy register, said yesterday that according to the fees taken in so far this year there will be a deficiency of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 in the yearly recepts as compared with the expenses. Last year Register Keiliy made a net profit of \$75,000 from the office, and it was supposed that the city would obtain a revenue from the office under the new system of turning the fees into the city treasury and paying the Register a salary. Mr. Martia said that the city would make just as much as the Register formerly made if it conducted business in the same way. He added:

said that the city would make just as much as the kegister formerly made if it conducted business in the same way. He added:

The trouble now is that we charge only the legal fees. We get nothing extra for making a search any scooler than the time allowed by law, twenty days. Last year the Register took in \$11.000 for searches. According to the collections so recording last year the Register paid five demands. For recording last year the Register paid five demands. For the recording last year the Register paid five demands. For the feet of the feet of making searches, the Register charger and things the the feet of making searches, the Register charger and things to the feet of making searches, the Register charger as we can find no legal warrant for it. It all the feet of th

clusion and he is drawing up a bit now to that end.

Mr. Martin pointed out all the available space for new libers in the present building; it will be filled before the end of the present year. Over 600,000 folios were recorded last year. Two new books are opened now every three days. In conclusion he said:

The city must either build a new office or make an addition to this building at once, or in another year there will be no room to put the additional libers. This building ought to be removed and a new fire-proof structure erected for the lieguiter and County Clerk.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS FEAR A LOCKOUR A conference of shoe manufacturers was held the office of Gardiner & Estes, at Fourteenth-st. and Ninth-ave., yesterday to decide what action they would take in regard to the strike in that establishment. After a long consultation it was decided to adjourn the conference until saturday, when a definite con-

clusion will be reached. The journeymen fear that there may be a lockout

TWO CANDIDATES FOR A TARRYTOWN PULPIT. TWO CANDIDATES FOR A TARRYTOWN PULPIT.

This time it is a Tarrytown church that is in trouble. The Second Reformed Church is without a pastor, the Rev. Dr. Todd having resigned last May after a service of thirty years. The church is one of the most fashionable in Tarrytown. Ost January 90 it was decided to call a prominent pastor. There were two candidates: the Rev. Taber Knox and the Roy James Forsyth. Mr. Knox received sixty three vote and Mr. Forsyth fifty-one. The Consistory then issued a call far Mr. Knox, but the trustees decided to sign the call on the ground that the congregation was not sufficiently unanimous on this point. On January 91 another seeding took place in this city before the Classis. The Consistory and the trustees greed before the meeting that the pastor having the highest number of votes before the Classis should be called: Dut when the vote was taken Mr. Knox received seven votes and Mr. Forsyth nine, but no call was extended. On Wedszeciar incit there was a long discussion during which some acquiring appealage were made, but no continuent was reasoned.